



# 中華文化傳播研究院院訊

Institute for Communication Studies of Chinese Culture Newsletter

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2019年11月27日的珠海，秋阳和煦，天朗气清。坐落在唐家湾会同古镇的“小镇大学”北师港浸大（UIC）高朋满座，在T2-102演讲厅里，UIC国情国学杰出客座教授聘任仪式正在进行。



汤涛校长为林建华教授颁发北师港浸大国情国学杰出客座教授聘书

President Tang Tao (right) awards Prof. Lin Jianhua a certificate to appoint him as UIC's first Distinguished Adjunct Professor of Chinese Culture and Society

著名化学家、教育家；十三届全国人大常委会委员，第十三届全国人大外事委员会副主任委员；北京大学未来教育管理研究中心首创主任；重庆大学、浙江大学、北京大学原校长——林建华教授，正式接过了北师港浸大校长汤涛院士的聘书，成为UIC首位国情国学杰出客座教授。林建华教授的夫人赵虹女士，北师港浸大学术副校长陈致教授，党委书记、副校长张聪教授，教务长李建会教授，工商管理学院院长左龙佩兰教授，文化与创意学部署理院长蒋崑博士，人文与社会科学学部副院长赵晓斌教授等众多校内领导和师生共同见证了这一激动时刻。



汤涛校长致欢迎辞，感谢林建华教授对北师港浸大国情国学教育的支持

In his welcoming speech, President Tang Tao thanked Prof. Lin Jianhua for his support to UIC's national studies education

汤涛校长发表致辞，他十分感谢林教授慷慨接受北师港浸大的邀请来到UIC。林教授是中国恢复高考后进入北大的第一批本科生和研究生，后在北大任教，历任三所大学校长，对中国的高等教育有着全方位的体会和



嘉宾合影留念 A group photo of the guests

改革理念，并在实际行动中做出了许多贡献。林教授和中国高等教育界众多优秀的人才一起，传承着北大自蔡元培先生起秉持的优良教育传统，而北师港浸大的师生们也将直接受益于和林教授的交流。汤校长欢迎林教授常来珠海，再次感谢他对UIC国情国学教育的支持。

自1977年恢复高考到现在，中国的高等教育走过了40余年。都说“三十而立、四十而不惑”，若将中国高等教育的发展比作人的一生，现在刚好是“不惑”的阶段。在聘任仪式结束后，林建华教授为在场师生带来了《四十而不惑——面向未来的教育改革》的主题演讲。



林建华教授带来《四十而不惑——面向未来的教育改革》主题演讲

Prof. Lin Jianhua delivered a keynote speech titled "Become free of doubts at forty -- Education Reform for the Future"

在演讲的最后，林教授强调我们应该坚决反对一切孤立、极端与浮躁思想，弘扬科学精神，大学要高高撑起理性的灯塔。殷切的寄语，正与UIC国情国学教育的初衷和理念不谋而合。时代洪流中，大学教育任重道远，惟有知、有仁、有勇者才能让科学与人文继续照亮人类的未来。

"Diversity is the future of education. Distinctiveness will be a criterion for good educational institutions," said Prof. Lin Jianhua, former president of Peking University and founding director of its centre for future education management research, during his lecture at UIC on 27 November, 2019.

Prof. Lin Jianhua shared his insights into China's higher education and its significant achievements over the past 40 years. He pointed out that higher quality and diversified education is still urgently demanded.

Prof. Lin believes that universities should open the boundaries regarding fields of study as well as the boundaries for learning.

By synergising resources of universities, society and enterprises, as well as by integrating learning and doing, future-oriented education can provide students extraordinary learning and growth experience.

Prof. Lin continued that a liberal arts education is what modern education needs to cultivate high-calibre creative talents. Prof. Lin Jianhua also heaped praise on the liberal arts education advocated by UIC, which strives to foster well-rounded whole persons with a deep understanding of Chinese culture and an international vision.

主编：伍鸿宇 编辑：于瀛、王丹妮

地址：广东省珠海市香洲区唐家湾金同路2000号北京师范大学-香港浸会大学联合国际学院

电话：0756-3620797 邮箱：icscc@uic.edu.hk 公众号：中华文化传播研究院ICSCC 网址：https://web.uic.edu.hk/cn/icscc

Editor-in-chief: Wu Hongyu Editor: Yu Ying, Wang Danni

Address: BNU-HKBU United International College, 2000 Jintong Road, Tangjiawan, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province

Tel: 0756-3620797 E-mail: icscc@uic.edu.hk Wechat Account: 中华文化传播研究院ICSCC Website: https://web.uic.edu.hk/cn/icscc



2019年4月10日下午，国家非物质文化遗产（昆曲）传承人王芳女士来到北师港浸大（UIC）的演艺厅，为全校师生带来了一场关于昆曲赏析的讲座。

王芳女士从昆曲的发源开始谈起，说到这样的一种剧种发源于苏州，迄今已有600余年历史，最早的时候名为“昆山腔”，大量地保留了苏州当地方言中的弱声字和尖团音。后经曲圣魏良辅的改良，形成一种新的声腔——水磨调，再加入了舞台、演员、剧目等一系列元素，而发展成了昆曲，走向全国。因其诗词歌舞乐一体的特征，但却又濒临消亡的处境，昆曲在2001年被评为了首批世界非物质文化遗产。

而后王芳女士向同学们展现了昆曲中的曲谱，介绍了昆曲乐团中的四大件“笙、提胡、琵琶、三弦”以及竹笛、鼓板等常见乐器。



同学们认真聆听讲座  
The students listening attentively to the lecture

为了让大家更加深入地了解与鉴赏昆曲的魅力，王芳女士又从“四功五法”几个方面一一进行了诠释。

“四功”主要指“唱、念、做、打”四种表演基本功。在昆曲中，“唱”要求字正腔圆，有很多拖音腔调，比如在演唱“小尼姑年方二八”这句词时，昆曲演员会将“二”字尽量拖长，以显现出小尼姑抑郁的情怀。婉转而又有气韵的唱腔需要长年累月的积累，由此王芳女士也分享了自己从小吊嗓子，练丹田、咬字的一些经历。“念”则十分考验演员的理解力和演绎力，王芳女士亲身演绎了《长生殿》中杨玉环在面对不同境地时，如何展现同一个念白“啊呀”二字。其生动的表演，饱含着不同情绪、不同节奏的念法，对声音的高度运用，让在场的师生们都深深为之折服。在谈到“打”这一项功夫基本功时，她又再次分享了年少时期戴勒头的趣事，引得全场笑声连连。

“五法”则主要是“手、眼、身、法、步”五种技艺方法。在谈及“手”法时，王芳女士选用了杜丽娘、杨玉环两个昆曲中的经典人物，来诠释了兰花指的不同指法。又通过吊眉这一舞台妆扮的解释，展现了“眼”法的重要性。在谈到“身”的时候，她还分享了自己曾经喝酒找醉态，以演绎杨贵妃醉酒的经历，再次让大家感受到了一名专业演员的素养。同时，她也从李三娘、杜丽娘、杨贵妃等三人的不同年龄及身份地位的角度出发，向大家展示了舞台上不同人物的步法。



王芳女士在讲解兰花指的手法  
Ms. Wang Fang was explaining the sleight of orchid fingers



王芳女士介绍昆曲的四大行当 Ms. Wang Fang introducing the four major industries of Kun Opera

在分享完这些昆曲的基本功底及技法后，王芳女士也由衷感叹到“技艺非一日练成，而需日积月累”，并将自身多年舞台经验总结出的缓解紧张的小窍门传授给在场的每一位同学。

最后，王芳女士又分别介绍了昆曲的四大行当：生、旦、净、丑，亦简要介绍了每一行当下不同特色与专业的种类。

在问答环节，有不少对昆曲有着浓烈兴趣的同学从自身、从昆曲的发展等方面提出了一些疑惑。有同学问到，昆曲与京剧哪个更有趣？昆曲是否会消亡或者重新恢复繁盛状态？王芳女士指出，一方水土孕育一方曲种，每一种剧种都各有韵味。京剧原为广场艺术，为曲牌体，七字句，所以会比较提神；而昆曲原为厅堂艺术，为长短句，节奏较慢，与苏州地方文化是息息相关的。她坚信，这样的一种传统艺术是不会走向衰亡的，反而随着社会经济的发展，人们会越来越实现精神上的回归，但由于现代社会的多元性，这项曲艺也不会恢复到其最繁荣的状态。同时，现场也有同学提出目前昆曲音频、视频获取渠道稀少的情况，王芳女士亦表达了自身对于文化云平台建设的希冀，并表明正致力于这一项工作中，希望将更多好的昆曲音视频资源能在云台上共享，让更多人喜欢上这门传统曲艺。

讲座后，还有不少同学觉得意犹未尽，在现场与王芳老师继续畅谈对昆曲、对传统文化的体会。



现场学生踊跃提问  
The students asking questions enthusiastically at the scene

On the afternoon of April 10, 2019, Ms. Wang Fang, the inheritor of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage (Kun Opera), came to the UIC Performance Theatre and gave a lecture about the approaches to Kun Opera to the teachers and students in the university.

Starting from the origin of Kun Opera, Ms. Wang Fang said that, this kind of drama originated in Suzhou and has a history of more than 600 years. It was originally called Kunshan Opera, and preserved a large number of weak-sound characters and sharp group-sounds in Suzhou local dialects. After some improvement by Wei Liangfu, a new voice was formed, called Shuimo Tune. A series of elements was also added, such as stages, actors and repertoires which developed into Kun Opera, and spread across the whole country. In 2001, Kun opera was appraised as the first batch of world intangible cultural heritage, not only because of its characteristics that combined poetry, word, song, dance and music, but also because it was on the verge of extinction.

Then Ms. Wang Fang showed the music scores of Kun Opera to the students, and introduced the four major musical instruments used by Kun Opera Orchestra, such as Sheng, Tihu, Pipa, Sanxian, as well as Chinese bamboo flute, drums and clappers.

In order to let everyone understand and appreciate the charm of Kun Opera more deeply, Ms. Wang Fang explained it one by one from several aspects of “Four Achievements and Five Methods”.

After sharing the basic skills and techniques of Kun Opera, Ms. Wang Fang sincerely said, “Skills are not developed in a day, but many days and months”, and imparted the little trick to alleviate intense sentiment according to her own long stage experience to the students present.

Finally, Ms. Wang Fang introduced the four major industries of Kun Opera, including Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou. At the same time, she briefly introduced the different characteristics and types about the industries. After the lecture, many students were still captivated and continued to talk with Ms. Wang Fang about their experience of Kun Opera and traditional culture.



## 《“书”类文献话语与论证制造的物质性：一些方法论的审议》

Academic Lecture

“Shū” (Documents) Genre and the Materiality of Making an Argument:  
Some Methodological Considerations

2019年11月22日，受学术副校长陈致教授邀请，牛津大学东方研究院中国哲学副教授、牛津大学皇后学院院士Dirk Meyer博士来到北师港浸大（UIC），带来了主题为“‘书’（《尚书》）类文献与论述的物质性：方法论思考”的演讲，介绍了他的著作以及研究过程。



Dirk Meyer博士为北师港浸大师生带来主题演讲  
Dr. Dirk Meyer is introducing his lecture

《尚书》中它则是独立于《顾命》的一章。因此，将文本视作独立的个体阅读，或将其融入到其他文本中一起阅读，会带来不同的意义。

Dirk Meyer博士指出，意义的物质性始终与他的研究密切相关。文本不能视为单纯的思想容器，可以对一切内容随喜好予取予携；相反，在书面哲学话语中，文本的构成形式本身就是意义的重要载体，因此不能忽略。

Dirk Meyer博士表示，尤里·洛特曼宣称文本与结构“相互制约”，以使它们“仅在这种相互关联中假定现实”，这种对文本的结构解读指导了他对中国早期论述运作方式的分析，同样指导了他关于“书”传统的项目及新研究。

此外，Dirk Meyer博士还与在场的师生共同探讨了何谓“论证”、何谓“类型”，并针对“写本”和“文本文化”、“结构和本体”及其应用进行阐释。

在提问环节，师生们向Dirk Meyer博士提出了众多与研究目的、文本含义、社会因素等相关的问题。他回答道：“文本的原始含义是一个非常复杂而难以定义的概念，我个人不太相信文本的原始含义，因为它容易受到诸多社会因素的影响而发生改变。”

当被问及为何对中国文化如此充满兴趣时，Dirk Meyer博士说：“传承优秀的文化是人类共同的事业，没有地域或民族之分。”此外，他还强调了通过专业的学术研究方法学习不同的传统文化格外重要。

Associate professor of Chinese philosophy and fellow of the Queen's College at the University of Oxford, Dr. Dirk Meyer, was invited to give a guest lecture at UIC on 22 November, 2019.

His lecture was titled, “‘Shu’ (Documents) Genre and the Materiality of Making an Argument: Some Methodological Considerations’.

Dr. Meyer currently works on Chinese Philosophy with a special focus on close philological analysis. His research explores argument strategies in early Chinese thought production and the interplay of material conditions and ideas.

During Dr. Meyer's lecture he went through the books he has written and his research process. He explained that his research is based off of Yuri Lotman's theory that, “Text and structure mutually condition each other” and added that his approach and study is through literary forms of argument.

Dr. Meyer's lecture went through what an argument is, manuscript and text cultures, structure and phusis, what a genre is and how to apply them in the performance of an argument.

At the end there were numerous questions that surrounded the idea of the author's argumentative intentions and the true meaning of texts and the social conditions surrounding them. He responded by saying, “The original meaning of texts is a really difficult question. I personally don't believe in original meanings of texts because there is so many social conditions surrounding original meanings, whether I was in a bad mood, a good mood, was more influenced by something that day than the next.”

When asked about why he is so interested in Chinese culture, he said, “I would insist in the enterprise of humanity that we can enable us to engage with a tradition that is not necessarily ours.” He continued by explaining the importance of learning academically about other cultures and traditions.



讲座现场  
Full room of audience members listening to Dr. Meyer

Dirk Meyer博士在台湾大学学习中国文学之后，于德国海德堡大学和荷兰莱顿大学学习汉学和哲学，获得莱顿大学博士学位（2008）。

Dirk Meyer博士采用语言学分析这一独特视角探索早期中国思想产生中的论证策略以及物质条件和思想的相互作用。他的研究成果包括《竹上之思：早期中国的文本与意义生成》（2011）、《早期中国论证的文学形式》（2015，合编）、《中国政治哲学的起源：〈尚书〉的构成和思想研究》（2017，合编）。他目前正在写作《早期中国的文献与论证：〈尚书〉和“书”传统》，这是一部基于语料库的概念史，主要研究“书”传统在战国时期塑造社会政治和哲学话语的方式。Dirk Meyer博士与陈致教授同为《汉学丛书》主编，香港浸会大学饶宗颐国学院副院长史亚当博士为该丛书编辑；Meyer博士还是牛津大学手稿和文本文化中心（CMTC）的创始主任。

在讲座一开始，Dirk Meyer博士以《尚书》引入，指出《康王之诰》在公元四世纪的伪孔古文《尚书》是构成《顾命》的有机部分；然而在汉代今文



现场听众兴致盎然，积极提问  
Question and answer session at the end



# 第十四届中国文化创意大赛

## UIC's 14th Annual Chinese Creative Culture Competition



嘉宾们击鼓三通，大赛正式开始

The guests beat the drum three times announced the beginning of the final competition

2019年5月8日晚，由北师港浸大（UIC）中国语言文化中心、中华文化传播研究院主办的第十四届中国文化创意大赛于演艺厅隆重举行。表演精彩动人，吸引了数百名师生到现场观看。参赛作品分为现场表演类和DV类两大类，DV作品又分为故事类、专题类两类。今年的决赛舞台上，共有6部现场表演作品和12部短片作品，角逐奖项，绽放光彩。

本届大赛邀请了八位校内外评委。他们是中共珠海市委宣传部分副部长王小勤女士、香港各界文化促进会副会长兼总干事吴建芳女士、珠海市粤剧团有限责任公司董事长兼珠海市文化馆副馆长琼霞女士、中山文化艺术中心主任林凤群女士、北京师范大学珠海分校马克思主义学院院长刘振环教授、澳门科技大学人文艺术学院汪蓝博士、UIC中国语言文化中心冯瑞龙博士和吴炳钊博士。

本届大赛共有37个表演类作品和113部DV作品参加评选，经过专业老师组成的评审团评议，现场表演类作品一、二、三等奖获奖作品分别为：《山雨欲来风满楼》、《异路同笼鸟》、《医馆》；故事类DV一、二、三等奖获奖作品分别为：《落红》、《忘川愁》、《外面》；专题类DV一、二、三等奖获奖作品分别为：《原生·红》、《广世知彩》、《狮魂》。

文化创意大赛已落下帷幕，但相信大赛当晚的华彩时刻必定会成为所有在场同学及老师美好而珍贵的回忆。文化创意大赛至今已举行了十四届，从旧校园到新校园，每一届的同学都在这个舞台上绽放了属于自己的风采，作品也越来越成熟，相信这一传统也必将伴随着UIC师生共同成长，继续见证UIC人的辉煌。

UIC's 14th Annual Chinese Creative Culture Competition was held successfully in the Performance Theatre of UIC on 8 May, 2019, which attracted hundreds of teachers and students to participate. All works are divided into two categories, acting and DV, with DV being divided into narrative type and special topic type.

There was a total of 37 Performance works and 113 DV works in this year's competition. After being reviewed by a judging panel consisting of professional teachers, 《山雨欲来风满楼》、《异路同笼鸟》、《医馆》 won the First, Second and Third Prize respectively in the acting category, 《落红》、《忘川愁》、《外面》 won the First, Second and Third Prize respectively in the narrative category while 《原生·红》、《广世知彩》、《狮魂》 ranked First, Second and Third respectively in the special topic category.



表演类一等奖作品《山雨欲来风满楼》剧照

Picture of the First Prize winner in the acting category



表演类二等奖作品《异路同笼鸟》剧照

Picture of the Second Prize winner in the acting category



表演类三等奖作品《医馆》剧照

Picture of the Third Prize winner in the acting category



评委、演员与工作人员大合影 A photo of judges, actors and production team



# 纪念王船山诞辰400周年学术研讨会

## Academic Seminar for Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Birth of Wang Chuanshan



参与研讨会成员合影      Group photo of the members participating in the seminars

2019年9月8日，为期两天的纪念王船山诞辰400周年学术研讨会在北师大珠海分校（UIC）圆满结束。来自海内外10余所高等院校和科研单位的17名专家学者、人教社中华传统文化“十三五规划”课题子课题组成员及珠海高校师生近400人齐聚一堂，共同探讨船山精神的当代价值和世界意义。

王船山，即王夫之，明末清初的思想家，湖广衡州府衡阳县（今湖南衡阳）人。一生著作凡百余种，是中国古典哲学之集大成者。研讨会旨在总结船山思想、弘扬船山精神、推动船山研究，增强文化自信，配合国家打造文化软实力战略，助力“人文湾区”建设。

全国人大常委会原副委员长，北师大珠海分校董会主席、中华文化传播研究院院长许嘉璐教授特地为本次研讨会写来贺信，由中国语言文化中心主任、中华文化传播研究院秘书长伍鸿宇教授在会上代为宣读。信中说道：“中华文化传统，既是一条长流不断、奔向大海的浩浩江河，也可以想象为一个有始无终的珠玉串。王船山是这条大河中的一段激流，也是那串珠玉链中不可缺少的一环……此次研讨会是件好事、很有意义，它除了将奉献丰硕的研究成果之外，还可以产生一种学术效应，让更多的人想到王船山，恢复那些也应该重视的民族文化记忆。”

本次研讨会是珠海首个关于船山文化研究的大型学术研讨会，由北师大珠海分校中华文化传播研究院与珠海城市职业技术学院人文学院共同主办，北师大珠海分校全人教育办公室、珠海四子船山书院、珠海市衡阳商会协办。

出席研讨会开幕仪式的嘉宾有珠海城市职业技术学院党委书记钟以俊教授，王船山故里湖南省衡阳市市委宣传部副部长谭崇恩，珠海市社科联党组书记、主席蔡新华，珠海市教育局思政科长李东生等。

研讨会上，专家们从“船山哲学的现实意义”等主题展开热烈讨论，内容涉及船山的诗教、乐教、礼学、春秋经学、宇宙论以及船山思想的民间传播等实践。

研讨会举行了4场主题报告与学术交流会，进一步发掘王船山思想的当代价值。

On September 8, 2019, the two-day academic seminar to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the birth of Wang Chuanshan was successfully concluded. 17 experts and scholars from more than 10 institutions of higher learning and scientific research at home and abroad, members of the sub-research group on the topic of Chinese Traditional Culture “Thirteenth Five Year Plan” of the People's Education Press (PEP), as well as the teachers and students of Zhuhai universities, almost 400 people, gathered together to explore the contemporary value and the world significance of the spirit of Chuanshan.

Wang Chuanshan, also known as Wang Fuzhi, a thinker in the late Ming and early Qing dynasties, was born in Hengyang County, Hengzhou Government, Hunan Province (namely Hengyang, Hunan province). He has contributed more than 100 kinds of works in his life and he has synthesized different Chinese classics. The purpose of the proseminar was to summarize the thoughts of Chuanshan, develop and expand the spirit of Chuanshan, promote the study of Chuanshan, enhance the confidence of Chinese culture, to cooperate with our country to create cultural soft power strategies, and to help the country construct a “Humanities Bay Area”.

The letter of congratulation in this seminar was specially written by Prof. Xu Jialu, who is the former vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, chairman of UIC board of governors, and director of the Institute for Communication Studies of Chinese Culture. The letter was read out by the director of the Chinese Language and Culture Centre and secretary-general of the Institute for Communication Studies of Chinese Culture, Prof. Wu Hongyu. It said, “Chinese

traditional cultural is not only a long flow, running to the vast sea, but also a string of beads and jade without an end point. At the same time, Wang Chuanshan is not only the torrent in this river, but also an indispensable part of the pearl and jade chain. To hold the seminar is a good thing, and it is meaningful. It will not only contribute fruitful research results, but also produce an academic effect, which will make more people think of Wang Chuanshan and restore, important national cultural memories.”

The seminar is the first large-scale academic seminar on the study of Chuanshan culture in Zhuhai, which was held by the Institute for Communication Studies of Chinese Culture of UIC and the College of Humanities of Zhuhai City Polytechnic. It was also sponsored by UIC Whole Person Education Office, Zhuhai Siyu Chuanshan study houses and Zhuhai Hengyang Chamber of Commerce.

The Party Committee Secretary of Zhuhai City Polytechnic, Prof. Zhong Yijun, the vice minister of the Propaganda Department of Hengyang City, Hunan Province (where Wang Chuanshan was born), Tan Chongen, the secretary and chairman of Zhuhai Social Science Federation, Cai Xinhua and the head of Ideological and Political Affairs Bureau of Zhuhai Education Bureau, Li Dongsheng were present at the opening ceremony of the seminar.

At the seminar, the experts discussed enthusiastically based on the topics of the “Practical Significance of Chuanshan’s Philosophy”, including the education of Chuanshan’s poetry, music, etiquette, the study of Spring and Autumn classics, cosmology and the folk dissemination of Chuanshan’s thoughts.

The seminar held four keynote speeches and academic exchanges to further explore the contemporary value of Wang Chuanshan's thoughts.



# 许嘉璐教授贺信

尊敬的各位专家，老师们、同学们，女士们、先生们：

欣悉UIC中华文化传播研究院与珠海城职院联合举办“纪念王船山诞辰400周年学术研讨会”，非常高兴。这是在新时代弘扬优秀传统文化的一件好事，很有意义。感谢大会组委会的盛情邀请，遗憾的是我不克与会聆听、学习各位的宏论、高见，只能遥祝本次研讨会圆满成功，取得丰硕成果。

我对王船山的思想没有做过什么研究。我是从事传统“小学”的教学与研究的。自乾嘉以降，文字、声韵、训诂成为显学，传统学术中的义理之学长期受到冷落甚至被贬斥。我也曾沉浸于这样的学术氛围中，而当我披览韩柳以至宋明理学群籍后，渐渐有所体悟，觉得所谓乾嘉朴学，乃治器之学，而义理之学，乃“究天人之际、通古今之变”的治道之学。道、器本自相为表里，彼此依存，不应互视为异端而轻蔑之。及至浏览船山诗文，又不禁感慨：他与顾亭林、黄梨洲不但有着类似的人生轨迹，他们的学术理念也有着相近相通之处，其中重要的一点是，都拒斥朱、王流裔游谈空疏之风，力倡经世致用之学，反思历史，抨击腐朽的封建制度，于社会、吏制、经济、军事等多有剖析论述创新。盖三杰皆憾于有明一朝之所以亡，痛心疾首而作也。

由此我又想到，中国自南宋直到明代中叶，在农业、手工业技术，商贸金融，“本”（农业、手工业）“末”（商业）兼顾，陆、海的交通运输，以及思想理念等方面，已经为市场经济、资本主义的到来准备了相当的基础，所缺的，可能只是人畜水风之外的动力能源。扼杀民族历史文化所孕育的时代新胎儿、阻断了这一进程的因素很多，其中最要者，一是已经衰落的封建帝王制度；二是重文轻理，而僵化的科举取士制度即其杠杆或工具；三是海禁闭关，固步自封；四是北方少数民族两度入主中原。但是也正是在农耕时代华夷之分观念仍然固化着的明末，中原极荡催生了以顾、黄、王为代表的一批志士，发出了振聋发聩的声音，使得延绵两千多年的华夏学统和文统得以呈现一次中兴。可惜，积重难返，哲人们的呼喊无法助力胎中婴儿的诞生，但却也从一个侧面告诉后人：中国之进入“现代”，并非泰西来此传教、入侵，即所谓“西学东渐”之所赐。三百年前一个偶然事件——蒸汽机的出现——所造成的光环遮盖住了中华民族智慧的强大生命力。对这一段曲折复杂的历史，似乎应该继续进行全面细致、纵横交叉的扒梳和研究。

中华文化传统，既是一条长流不断、奔向大海的浩浩江河，也可以想象为一个有始无终的珠玉串。王船山是这条大河中的一段激流，也是那串珠玉链中不可缺少的一环。由于明清之际和此后二百余年政治、社会等多方面原因，船山之学相对于其前后的贤哲，似乎被冷落了些。现在，在祖国南疆，“纪念王船山诞辰400周年学术研讨会”即将举行，怎能不令人欣喜。我之所以说此次研讨会是件好事、很有意义，就是因为它除了将奉献丰硕的研究成果之外，还可以产生一种学术效应，让更多的人想到王船山，恢复那些也应该重视的民族文化记忆。

再次祝愿此次研讨会成功。我将追随与会诸贤的脚步，继续学习、思考。

# The Letter of Congratulation of Prof. Xu Jialu

Dear experts, teachers, students, ladies and gentlemen,

I am so glad to hear that the Academic Seminar for commemorating the 400th anniversary of the birth of Wang Chuanshan was held by the Institute for Communication Studies of Chinese Culture of UIC and the College of Humanities of Zhuhai City Polytechnic. This is a good and meaningful thing to develop and expand excellent traditional culture in the new era. Thank you for your kind invitation to the Organizing Committee of the General Assembly. Unfortunately, I can't attend the seminar and listen to and learn from your grand views and wise ideas. Here I can only wish this seminar a complete success and fruitful results.

I have not done much research on Wang Chuanshan's thoughts. I am engaged in the teaching and research of the classical philology. Since the period of Qianjia, the deep philological probing of texts and words, and their literal meanings has become the prominent science. On the contrary, Neo-Confucianism of the Song (960-1279) and Ming times was neglected or even disparaged for a long term. I have also been immersed in this academic atmosphere. However, after reading the philosophies of HanLiu and the Neo-Confucianism, I gradually realized that the Qianjia Philology is the practical learning and the Neo-Confucianism is the the theoretical learning. The two should not reject each other and they are equally important and inseparable. After going through the verses created by Chuanshan, we found that, Chuanshan, Gu Tinglin and Huang Lizhou not only have a similar track of life, but also have similar academic ideas. The important point is that they all rejected the unrealistic ideas of Zhu Xi and Wang YangMing, strove to promote the study which was benefit to the country. Look back at history, the decaying feudal system was attacked by philosophers. Nowadays, the analysis and discussions are innovations on aspects such as society, official system, economy and military affairs. Finally, the three philosophers, such as Chuanshan, Gu Tinglin and Huang Lizhou, wrote poetry with deep hatred and resentment due to the decline of the Ming Dynasty.

That reminds me, from the Southern Song Dynasty to the middle of the Ming Dynasty, the basic industries included agriculture and handicraft industry as well as industries such as finance have been taken into consideration. It has provided the base of land and sea transportation for the market economy and capitalism. What it lacks is only the energies and powers beyond nature. There are

many factors that stifle the new fetus of the new era conceived by national history and culture, among which the most important is the declining feudal imperial system. The other is that, the country laid emphasis on literature and ignored the management with the rigid imperial examination system as the lever or tool. Third, the country closed the communication at the borders. Fourth, the northern ethnic minorities have invaded and attacked the Central Plains twice. However, it was at the end of the Ming Dynasty that the concept of the division of Huayi in the farming era was solidified. The Central Plains has given birth to a group of scholars represented by Gu, Huang and Wang rallied the people to the cause, so that the learning system and cultural system of Huaxia could be rejuvenated. This lasted for more than two thousand years. However, it is not easy to solve the old bad habits, and the appeals of philosophers can't provide the help for the fetus, while in other words, it tells Chinese posterity that, China has entered into modern times, which is not because of the intrusion and the invasion of Westerners, but because western academic thought has spread to China. Three hundred years ago, the accidental invention of the steam engine has obscured the great vitality of the wisdom of the Chinese nation. In terms of the tortuous and complex history, we should continue to carry on comprehensive and meticulous analysis and research.

Chinese traditional cultural is not only a long flow, running to the vast sea, but also a string of beads and jade without an end point. At the same time, Wang Chuanshan is not only the torrent in this river, but also an indispensable part of the pearl and jade chain. Due to the political and social factors during the Ming and Qing dynasties and during more than two hundred years, the study of Chuanshan seems to be a little more desolate than the studies from other philosophers. Now, the academic seminar for commemorating the 400th anniversary of the birth of Wang Chuanshan is about to be held in the southern part of the country, which is a great thing for everyone. I said the seminar is a good and meaningful thing, that's because it will not only contribute fruitful research results, but also produce an academic effect, which will make more people think of Wang Chuanshan and restore important national cultural memories.

I wish again the seminar a great success. I will follow the footsteps of the wise men, continue to study and think.



参与研讨会成员合影      Group photo of the members participating in the seminars



# 第二十三届国情国学教学研讨会

## The 23rd Symposium of Teaching and Learning on Chinese Culture and Society



参与研讨会成员合影  
Group photo of the members participating in the symposium

2019年4月13至14日，清明过，谷雨未至，春日生机勃勃；万物生发之际，北师港浸大第23届国情国学教学研讨会顺利举行。本届研讨会由中国语言文化中心和中华文化传播研究院联合举办，共邀请了7位来自境内外高校和研究机构的专家学者，围绕“传统思想的当代价值”这一主题，与北师港浸大（UIC）师生一起，知古鉴今，观照当下。

On April 13th and 14th, 2019, the 23rd Symposium of Teaching and Learning on Chinese Culture and Society, co-sponsored by the CLC and ICSCC, was held in the Performance Theatre. Seven scholars came and shared with us their knowledge about “Traditional Chinese Thoughts and Their Modern Value”.



▶ **周志文**（台湾大学文学院教授）：《〈论语〉两章试讲》  
**Chou Chih-Wen** (Professor of the College of Liberal Arts, National Taiwan University): Reading two paragraphs of *The Analects*



▶ **章伟文**（北京师范大学哲学与社会学学院教授）：《〈周易〉哲学与东方智慧》  
**Zhang Weiwen** (Professor of the School of Philosophy, Beijing Normal University): Philosophy of *I-Ching* and Wisdom of the East



▶ **曹智频**（华南理工大学新闻与传播学院教授）：《假如老庄生活在现代》  
**Cao Zhipin** (Professor of School of the Journalism and Communication, South China University of Technology): If Laozi and Zhuangzi lived in Modern Times



▶ **孔令宏**（浙江大学道教研究中心主任、教授）：《道教在当代的学术意义与价值》  
**Kong Linghong** (Professor and director of the Taoism Research Center, Zhejiang University): Contemporary Academic Significance and Value of Religious Daoism



▶ **龚隼**（中山大学哲学系教授）：《佛教中国化：以禅宗思想为中心》  
**Gong Jun** (Professor of the Department of Philosophy, Sun Yat-Sen University): Sinicization of Buddhism: Centered on Zen Thought



▶ **钱明**（浙江省社会科学院哲学所研究员、浙江国际阳明学研究中心主任）：《阳明学的当代价值与意义》  
**Qian Ming** (Researcher of the Institute of philosophy, and director of International Research Center for Yangming Studies, Zhejiang Academy of Social Sciences): Contemporary Significance and Value of Yangming Studies



▶ **董丛林**（河北师范大学历史文化学院教授）：《漫谈曾国藩的修身之道》  
**Dong Conglin** (Professor of the School of History and Culture, Hebei Normal University): Talking about the Self-cultivation of Zeng Guofan



# 第二十四届国情国学教学研讨会

## The 24th Symposium of Teaching and Learning on Chinese Culture and Society



参与研讨会成员合影

Group photo of the members participating in the symposium

2019年11月23日至24日，由中国语言文化中心、中华文化传播研究院联合主办的第二十四届国情国学教学研讨会在演艺厅成功举行。本次研讨会主题为“科技创新与文化传统”。经过近两个月的筹备，来自两岸三地不同学科领域的九位学者齐聚北师港浸大，在为期一天半的议程中，先后就会议主题与众多师生分享各自的见解。现场师生也与专家学者展开了积极交流与对话。

On November 23rd and 24th, 2019, the 24th Symposium of Teaching and Learning on Chinese Culture and Society, co-sponsored by the CLC and ICSCC, was held in the Performance Theatre. The theme of this seminar was “Technological Innovation and Cultural Tradition”. After nearly two months of preparation, nine scholars from different disciplines gathered at UIC, and shared their views with faculty and students on the theme of the conference.



▶ **汤涛**（北师港浸大校长、中国科学院院士）：《高科技时代的数学与艺术》  
**Tang Tao** (President of UIC, Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences): Mathematics and Art in High-tech Era



▶ **徐光台**（台湾清华大学通识教育中心暨历史研究所合聘教授）：《中西文化传统与科学发展的对比》  
**Hsu Kuang-Tai** (Joint Appointment Professor of the Center for General Education and Institute of History, National Tsing Hua University): Comparison between Chinese and Western Cultural Traditions and Scientific Development



▶ **王大明**（中国科学院大学人文学院教授）：《李约瑟难题与中国科技创新》  
**Wang Daming** (Professor of the School of Humanities, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences): Needham Problem and China's Science and Technology Innovation



▶ **张大庆**（北京大学医学人文学院教授）：《中国当代医学的成就及其面临的挑战》  
**Zhang Daqing** (Professor of the School of Health Humanities, Peking University): Achievements and Challenges of Contemporary Chinese Medicine



▶ **胡化凯**（中国科学技术大学人文与社会科学学院教授）：《从中国古人解决运动学问题的方式看思维创新与科学发展的关系》  
**Hu Huakai** (Professor of the School of Humanities and Social Science, University of Science and Technology of China): Viewing the Relationship between Thinking Innovation and Scientific Development from the Ways of Ancient Chinese Solving Kinematics Problems



▶ **王思明**（南京农业大学中华农业文明研究院院长、研究员）：《传统农业文明与现代乡村振兴——农业文化遗产的价值与作用》  
**Wang Siming** (Director and Researcher of the Institution of Chinese Agricultural Civilization, Nanjing Agricultural University): Traditional Agricultural Civilization and Modern Village Revitalization——The Value and Role of Agricultural Cultural Heritage



▶ **冯锦荣**（香港大学中文学院教授）：《“一带一路”科技文明与现代社会》  
**Fung Kam-Wing** (Professor of the School of Chinese, the University of Hong Kong): "The Belt and Road" Technology Civilization and Modern Society



▶ **潘建红**（北京科技大学科技与社会研究所教授）：《中西科技文化比较漫谈》  
**Pan Jianhong** (Professor of the Institute of Science, Technology and Society, University of Science and Technology Beijing): A Comparative Study of Chinese and Western Science and Technology



▶ **赵建华**（南方科技大学高教研究中心教授）：《新文科建设的技术维：从嵌入到融通》  
**Zhao Jianhua** (Professor of the Center for Higher Education Research, Southern University of Science and Technology): Technical Dimensions of New Liberal Arts Construction: From Embedding to Integration